COLONIZING VIRGINIA.

To the Editor of The M. Y. Tolkune. Sin: It is matter of surprise that any sharp-sighted Northern man, understancing the temper of the people Vuginia, as expressed through its newspapersad they are unquestionably the exponents of the large mejority of its voters—should dream of taking up, colonizing and cultivating their worn out was'e and unbroken lands We care not even if Vugenia p resessed a soil rich -s Obio or Ilinois, there is an ordection to s Freeman migrating th ther worch should out weigh all the advantages of soil climate and position, no matter how desirable. Virginia is a Stave State-the very Old Savan of Slaver -more beented and de-graded in the spirit of developing than any and all the others put together. North Carolina, per aps, ex cepted from the very fart to at she is essentially neither an agricultural, commer ist, or manufacturing, bu simply a slave-breeding, and slave-selling state. Enterprise and progress have no existence there. Slave breeding and stave-rearing is their business, and what little agriculture they have is chiefly excepting the tobacco crop, of the commonest kind, and in sident to the stave-producing inter-t in simply furnishing it with the lowest grade of f od, such as Indian core and sent potatoes, are on the sea coast and tide waters berring-the equivalent to what the landholding oppressors of It-land deal out to their own wretched population, the common potatoe So long

sinew, so long will those -rricles, no matter bow low in

the scale of buman neces ty be the only ones cultivated

for its support True, Virginia many years ago commerced a helterskelter plan of canal and callway improvements. She had seen the success of N w-York, whose Ene Canal penetrated through the set of her fertile western counties, and tapped the commerce of the great Lakes She saw the wise forecat of our Western rulways, inviting the population of the vast interior bord-ring the Lakes, and far beyond them, to the toute of or city; and the Virginians on makly supposed that they had only to imitate New-Y rk in the magniture of her public works to draw a tike travel and a like commerce to their own borders. In this supposition they only played Hamlet, with Hamler hignself left out Trade, specially, is but another name for freedom: and trade to be free, must be controlled and managed by free men. What, if Virginia does possess canals and railways, has she to invite the Western trafficking world to use them? Where are her commercial marts, her seaports, her shipping, her capital, her men of business, merchants and manufacturers? Her canals and railways might as well have been left unmade as without these, the incentives to their use. Consequently they are worthless. "Niggers" are her salable product. They can be transported on foot. Chain-gangs of humanity can travel in the wretched highways of that country until they find a stream large enough to float down to a Slave market, where the ention or the sugar plenter can meet them, and as the niggers have consumed all the domestic provender at home, there is none of that to carry away.

No wonder then, that the public works do not pay.

The Virginians have run themselves soundly into debt, private and public. What the result under their present system of domestic economy, will be, any shrewd man may guess. Reputition, of course. If we held Virginia bonds, we would sell them at the first fair offer. They will become no better unless a radical change shall be made in the slave system. That is certain; for a people who will steal and hold in perpetual bondage human thish and blood, with equally steal the money of their neighbors and creditors when personal liability and private bonor are absolved from its disgrace. Plain talk, we acknowledge; but nevertheless true, as time will probably determine.

Now, with a knowledge of all these facts, where is there a body of earnest Northern men who will venture into this old rotten-bo.ough State, and take their lards even at a gift, with the accumulated load of publis debt upon them, and under the damnable code of slave laws in practice there, for the purpose of first regenerating the country, and afterward-for the lands will be worthless until the State is regeneratedmaking comfortable homes to themselves and a fair beritage for their children ? These emigrants would be a marked people to start with. We care not into what part of the State they go. The eyes, and the hands, and the legislation of the slave-drivers is upon them. What are their laws, their privileges, their institutions, down there? The experimen has once been tried. Years ago, hunareds o Northern men, - with their families, migrated int the Upper Counties of Fairfax and Fauquier bought up their worthless lands at merely nominal prices, and got them into a fair state of cultivationinduced thereto by the promising markets of Alexan bettered their fortunes thereby, but to no great extent The same capital and the same industry, expended in the Western Free States, would, in the same time, have returned them double. They are but colonists, and degraded colonists at that. They have no voice in the legislation of the State. They are unknown in the body politic, and their homes locally known simply as the "Yankee Settlement !" degraded, of course, in Virginia eyes. Yet millions of acres of worn-out lands and mountain ranges of fertie forests, capable of be coming the finest sheep-walks in the world, where sheep will live out on the pastures the year round and produce wool at half the price it now is at the North, are advertised in our Northern papers at nominal pricer-a few cents an acre-and nobody will take

The ban of Slavery is upon them. There is not so eligible, so healthful a wool-growing district in the world as the mountain ranges of Virginia and the States below her, now all abandoned to wolves, catamounts, and "poor white folks," as the better plants tion "niggers" call those who are in truth more de graded than themselves. The other effete lands they offer are equally worthless, and for the same reasonsslave laws and slave institutions. No; we trust our free Northern people will let Virginia alone. Let their evils grow until they calminate in repudiation, or whatever else may come. If those who have money will be fools enough to trust it to the keeping of mea whe violate every principle of humanity-in not only keeping their own postersty, kith and kin, in bondage, but in railing at those who choose to let the whole race of humanity be free-let them work out their own ealvation, if they can. The time may come when a depopulated and a debt-ridden land may invite us to

its occupation on our own terms.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
April 4, 1857.

ONE WHO KNOWS VIRGINIA.

DRAINING-TILE-HOW TO USE THEM.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribuna.

Sin: In my first letter to you, I endeavored to give a correct idea of the action of the tile, and of the principles on which their action depends. I propose now to take up the use of the tile, and to explain the manper in which the drains should be constructed. In so doing, I shall confine myself to thorough-draining, or such a system as shall completely drain every part of a field, without special reference to springs or excessive deposits of water; acting on the supposition that various localities will designate such modifications of the system as their peculiarities may require.

The first step to take is to stake out the field in such a way as to point out the direction and depth of the drains; and in doing this we must first determine the lowest point of the boundary, as the place at which to make the outlet, and decide the depth to which the main drain or drains are to be sunk. Feeling assured of the greater economy of deep draining, I have no hesitation in recommending that the mains be cut to a depth of five feet in all cases where this depth is at tainable. Having selected the point of outlet, the mains should be staked out through the hollows or lower parts of the field or tract to be drained, without reference to the curvature which this arrangement will require. In most cases, one main drain will seffice, but it is often researcy to connect with this several sub-mains (or other large drains) running through other hollows. These mains should follow, as

preefy as possible, in old water courses, for these always indicate those parts of the land which have received the natural curface erginge, and are consequently so becade as to afford the best discharge for the water which may be cothered by the side drains. Having staked out the main drains, we proceed to loose those which are to discharge into then and so nest always keep in view the rule that the side-drains are to be rule as nearly up and down the alope as the general formetion of the land will althe. Tany must not be placed berizontally along the slopes to exich the water running over the surface, nor classonally to out off strings and carry the water gradually off, but right up and down. The former attendement will devery well for single drains constructed for specific purposes, but in the outperforming, who there with rite or stone, the up and down of direction is much the test—indeed, it is the only one to at will fully prove the cemants of the best and may economical system of dealing. Of course, as the crame must be nearly parallel, it is not possible a ways to preserve an exactly perpendental ardination; but a little experience will comble the farmer to regulate this matter according to the requirements of the care.

The distance between the side drains depends upparts. penty as possible in old water courses, for these al-

The distance between the side drains depends upon The distance between the side drains depends upon their depth. If they are three feet deep, they should be but twenty feet apart and every toot in depth deather the distance at which they may be placed. The reason for this is that the wa'er does not set le in the sell to a uniform depth, the capillary attraction of the particles of the sell tending to hold the water has counteracted by r-moval as we recede from the less counteracted by r-moval as we recede from the d-nin, it follows that the water-line is a curved one, the moisture rising somewhat higher than the botton of the tile as we approach the line lying midway between two drains. It is estimated that when drains are twenty feet apart and three feet deep, in ordinary soils, the highest point of the water-line is usually about thirty inches from the surface. Now, if this curved line were continued beyond the drains for ten feet on each side it would strike to a depth of about four feet, and at these places we might place four feet drains—they being about forty feet apart—and produce the same effect, as regards the hight of the water-line, as in the case of the three feet drains twenty feet apart. On the same principle, we may place five-feet drains eighty feet [47, more conveniently, five rods) as under. This rule can handly be considered mathematically correct, as the capitlary force of the soil varies very much according to its composition; but it is one shich along experience has suggested, and it has by a mean consent become a law- at least sufficiently accurate for practical purposes.

From what has been said, we see that the first point to extending, after having staked out the main drains, it is a deal of the soil to each to which to only the side stains for only

to celembine, after having staked out the main drains, is the depth to which to cut the side-drains for only after such decision can we regulate the distance spart

after such decision can we regulate the distance spart at which to locate them. In deciding this point, the following considerations must be regarded: 1 Is the outlet to the field sufficient to allow the drains to be placed five feet deep, or only four, or three feet deep? 2 Is the character of the subsoil such as to make it exists to disconstructs, five feet deep, for four feet

2 Is the character of the subsoil such as to make it easier to dig one trench five feet deep, two four feet ceep, or four three feet deep?

3. Is the subsoil so atrong that it will be impossible to make a smooth bottom to a deep drain, white such a bottom might easily be prepared if the drains were recreaselities?

The first consideration is all important, for there are The first consideration is an important, for there are few soils in which the second and third would have much weight as objections to deep draining. If there be no outle tlower than three feet from the surface, then the question is settled, unless the land be sufficiently inclined to admit of the side-drains being run deeper

inclined to admit of the side-drains being run deeper some after leaving the mains.

Let us suppose that we decide on four-feet drains, though I prefer five feet wherever attainable. We then proceed to lay out the side drains for y feet apart, and as nearly parallel as the formation of the surface will allow, always bearing in mind that we must run as nearly up and down the alopes as is possible, witnout any great divergence. We then commence at the bottom of the main drain, and, with a large plow, three out two or more furrows along the lines that we threw out two or more farrows along the lines that we have laid out for all of the drains in the field. The earth should then be thrown out with shovels until the carth should then be thrown out with showes mint the bottom is well cleaned. After that, the soil may be loosened with a deep subsoil plow, passing repeatedly over the same places—the loose dirt being thrown out after each plowing; and this may be repeated until we have attained a depth of about two feet. We then commence with the narrow tools used for cutting trenches for tile, and cut the diches to within two or trenches for tile, and cut the diches to within two or three inches of the required depth; the bottoms should then be cleaned out with a varrow recop made for the purpose, and proper care should be given to the in-dination to prevent any deviation which might cause the flow of water to become less rapid at any point than in any part of the drain above it, as this would cause a deposit of sediment, or a softening of the soil about the rile, which would in time effect a stoppage of about the nie, which would in time enect a simply see the flow of water. This is one of the most difficult and at the same time one of the most essential branches of the operation. It does no harm, if the tile are well laid, to have the descent constantly increasing; but if the flow is stopped at any point, mischi f is pretty sure to ensure, and the permanency of the drain (one of its at interesting the permanency of the drain (one of its at interesting the permanency will be affected.

to errue, and the permanency of the drain (one of its me at important characteristics) will be affected.

Having regulated the fail of the drains, we should heat the bottoms with a cylindrical pounder until they are smooth and solid, and then lay the tile (pipe or sole are smooth and solid, and then lay the tile (pipe or sole tile) directly upon the ground, commencing always at the upper ends and covering the joints with the least quantity of hay leaves or shavings that will suffice to prevent the entrance of loose out, and throwing the stiffest soil that we have at hand directly upon the tile to a depth of six or eight inches. We now take a wooden mani and beat the earth compactly over and about the tile, and affect that till up the treach. The thus laid may be considered everlating.

It is well always to bear in mind that the inclination of the bottoms of drains should never decrease as we approach the outlet; that we should always commence laying the tile at the upper end of the drains; that no

approach the outlet; that we should always commence laying the tile at the upper end of the drains; that no more covering should be put over the tile than is absolutely necessary; and that the most clayey soil should be packed down over them. Two-inch sole tile are almost always large enough for the side drains, and the mains must be larger tile, or else two or more of the small tile must be laid side and side to carry all of the water that mass he received.

that may be received.

GEO. E. WARING, jr., Draining Engineer.

American Institute, N. Y. April 1.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

The abundance and cheapness of food in this counry has heretofore operated as an effective check upon the unprincipled villain who fatters on the adulteration of buman food, which his skill in requery enables him to practice upon the unwary consumer. In England, particularly in London, the business of adulteration, though denounced by law under severe penalties, is still carried on to an extent almost beyond belief. Nearly every article of food and drink that enters into the consumption of the poor is basely adult-rated; the business of adulteration is carried on by persons who work at it as regularly and as assidnously as they would at any honest avocation. To so great an extent had this business been carried ten years ago, that a relebrated London chemist published a volume of over 300 pages, detailing the various processes, and pointing out the means of detecting spurious articles. Unfor tunately for the consumer, many of the adulterations could only be detected by a practical chemist, though from certain circumstances the consumer might be led to suspest falsification.

The work alluded to is "Mitchell's Falsifications of Food, London, 1848," and is a useful and interesting volume, from which we shall draw some facts.

In this country the principal adulterations have been heretofore confined to drugs and spirituous and malt Equors But the present high price of sugars has undoubtedly moved the falsifiers of that article to adopt some of the London tricks of trade, since it has become one of the commonest remarks among cooks and housekeepers who use brown or unclarified sugars: 'Somebow or other-I don't know why-sugar don't seem to go near as far as it used to; it don't seem to be as sweet as it used to be when it was a great deal cheaper." No wonder-it is adulterated.

Not only every grade of brown sugar, but the white emi-refined "coffee sugar," and particularly the white, fine-powdered sugar of the refiners, are generally tampered with to such an extent that consumers are cheated out of from 10 to 25 per cent of the value of their money. It is not an uncommon thing for grocers to retail sugar at less per pound than it can be bought by the hogshead of the wholesale sugar merchant. If mestioned why they do so, they will te'l you it is to draw custom-sugar being a "leading article."

Unlike the adulteration of some other articles of food or drink, the substances used in the adulteration of

sugar are generally free from positive poison.

Sand is the first thing that suggests itself to the grocer to add to his sugar; he can do it at the rate of a few pounds to each barrel without fear of detection, and he can charge it to the wind if a customer happens to complain. The story of the Connecticut dea-con, who sold "West India goods," calling to his boy, the morning after a freeh arrival, to know if he had "watered the rum and sanded the sugar," is only characteristic of the trade. On being answered in the

offirmative, the plans perent says to his tope al son Thes come is to prayers." And this only saces the state of morals is those days; while truth now, if were developed would show that something less early detected has been substituted for each in the eager.

CRAIR, in Ropland, where obsik is obeso, has been a good deal med to falsify sugar, and in small quantities is not very easily detected; the process being to dissolve the empected engar in a considerable quantity of beiling water, enough to hold all the engar is eclution, while the chalk is precipitated as tee water cook, and its presence proved by the addition of cilute hydrochloric acid which produces effervescence.

PLASTER OF PARTS is unconbtedly as article much used here as well as in England to increase the weight of engar, at almost no cost, and its presence in the precipitate of the dissolved angar is proved by treatieg it with exelute of ammonia in colution, which profuces a white doudiness in the flocks precipitated. Or if acted upon by a solution of chloride of barium, a white precipitate is produced, showing the presence

of the sulphuric soid of the plaster (sulphate of lime) PIPE CLAY is another favorite article with the sugar adulterator, because, when reduced to impalpable powder, it diffuses itself through all the grades of sugar in such a nice manner as not to show when in considerable quentities, and goes into solution with the sugar in such a manner as to be almost imperceptible to tue practiced eye, and quite so to the common one, although ten per cent of the weight is nothing but clay; and nothing but the tests of the chemist can detect its presence, so that the fraud is practiced with impanity. Persons of nice taste are som-times able to detect clay in sugar by placing it upon the tongue and letting it dissolve, when if the clay is present in excess, it wi leave an earthy taste in the mouth. Sand and chalk are sometimes detected in the same way-one by its peculiar chalky taste, and the other by its grittiness, though the more acute practitioners are generally careful to use "sand without any grit."

But the most difficult of all substances to detect by ordinary means, and one that is least enspected by consumers of sugar, is POTATO-STARCH SCGAR.

It is well known that potatoes contain a large quan bty of starch, and that it can be cheaply extracted frem small, unsalable tubers. This potato starch, being boiled some hours in dilute sulphuric acid, is held in solution, when by treating the liquid with chalk or lime in some form, the excess of acid is taken up, when the decanted liquor, being evaporated to a specified point and left to coot, will solidify into a mass of crystals, which are drained upon a filter, and mixed with cape sugar-thereby chespening it with a soluble engar, eweet to the taste, and only less valuable than cane sugar because less sweet. It is not deleterious as food; but it will not add to the sweetness of other food. The consequence is that, to produce a given effect in cookery, much more of this is required than would be of the product of the cane.

It has been remarked in England more particularly than in this country, though it has of late been much noticed here, that sugar lacks the sweetening power formerly ascribed to it; that is, that cake made by a certain formula of proportions of fleur and sugar, does not give satisfaction as to sweetness, although no adulternt on could be discovered. This is probably owing to a mixture of potato-starch sugar, or sugar of the same kind from some other substance; and it is asserted by persons competent to give an opinion that this felsification often takes place during the process of manu'acture, so that it is received from on shipboard in the same condition that it is sold to retailers and consun ers. Whenever the presence of starch sugar (synonymes, grape angar glucose) is suspected, it can be detected by a not very complicated process. Cane sugar, when boiled in a solution of potash, gives a iquid of a brownish color If potato sugar is present, it will give the liquid a decided black tist. Cane sugar fuses at a heat of 2800, and assumes a dark brown color immediately, forming the coloring matter cal ed caramel. Grape, or potsto sugar, when heated to 276°, boils, and gives off one tenth of its weight of water, and then concretes, in cooling, into a bright yel-low mass, very brittle, but still very delequescent.

Cane sugar combines with the alkalies and forms, in bases of definite proportions-4.275 parts by weight of sugar, and 1.050 parts of lime-a compound from which the augar can be re-obtained, without having undergone the least alteration; grape or starch suga also combines with the alkalies, but cannot again be re-obtained. Glucose boiled in an alkaline solution is at once converted into said, which colors the liquid brown. To determine the exact quantity of adulteration by starch sugar, careful analysis will have to be recorted to; and to guard consumers against imposition, a sugar-inspector is far more needed than a flourinspector.

The monetrous cheats of the adulterations of the various preparations of sugar, sold as candies, lozenges and bon-bons, if fully published to the world, compounds; because the various articles used in the adulteration and cheapening of the sugar can be so dieguised, or more openly sold under various names, that the temptation to cheat is greater, and the fraud can be practiced with more probable impunity. In candies, flour, starch, and various vegetable substances, are openly used, while chalk, clay, plaster and other unwholesome articles, are added in quantities ad libitum; but these form by far the least injurious portion; other substances are added that are positively poisonous, and no doubt occasion the death of many an innecent child whose palate is tickled into swallow irg doses of lead, arsenic, copper, gamboge, mercury alum and lime. It is true that they are present it n is ute quantities, but often sufficient to produce death In Paris, some years ago, this adulteration of confectionery had reached such a hight that it became nesuppressing the spurious articles; and we think that the time has come for just such an ordinance in this

The report to the Prefect at that time declares that all coloring matter derived from mineral substances, except oxides of iron ferruginous lakes and Prassian blue. should be prohibited. 'Gamboge, too, should be se-"verely proscribed, as being a drastic cathartic, which, even in minute doses, necessarily occasions violent intestinal irritation. Litmus should also be prohibited. because it is occasionally incorporated with putrefied urice, or with arsenic, or the peroxide of mercury.

The papere also used for wrapping up confectionery should never be colored, because they often contain the most virulent poisons, and are apt to be sucked by

children using the confectionery.

The report recommended that a committee should visit all the shops in Paris, seize the poisoned article and fine the manufacturers. The same thing might well be done in New York. In the mean time, we recommend all consumers of sugar to use none but refined, pure white lump or crushed sugar, and never under any temptation whatever to buy, or permit their children to eat, colored candy or confectionery.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

THE QUEEN OF THE PACIFIC.

The launch of the steamer Queen of the Pacific. from Westervelt's yard, foot of Tenth street, has not yet been completed. Three steamings have been engaged in trying to pull her off, but have not succeeded; another attempt will be made at high water to-night. She has not sustained any damage as yet.

LAUNCHED This morning at 9} o'clock, Mr. F. H. Webb safely launched from his ship yard, foot of Sixth street, East River, a splendid ship called the Roger A. Hiern; she s built of the best material; her frame being of white oak and her top of live oak. She is 1,100 tuns burden, 172 feet long, 38 feet beam, and 23 feet depth of hold, and is owned by Mesers. Poet, Smith & Co., and will run in their line of Antwerp packets, commanded by Capt. James Stewart.

THE EUROPA.

The steamer Europa, Capt. Leitch, has been length. end during the past year and otherwise improved. She was cut in two as near the midship section as possible without interferring with the machinery, and 32 set added to the length of her keel. The whole fore-

b dy was remodeled, and her bow sharpened, but the terest continued and her as a surprise, but the street continued a text to be a so water it is a head. Her ebert too, has been increased by the gradest rise of the bow, but the latter continues its engular form to the tall. A more perfect necessary to the surprise of the continues its engular form to the tall. A more perfect necessary to the surprise of the continues its angle of the continues in the surprise of the continues in the contin any fightives of a cluper commined with the introducing fightives of a ship of war. The figure head appears provide a naturally out of the cutwater as a roof of the risk and the state of the cutwater as a roof of the risk and the state of the cutwater as a roof of the risk and the state of the cutwater as a roof of the risk and the state of the cutwater as a roof of the risk and the risk and

"Eur pa" is represented as a female warrior in rocce of flowing white, fitting with gold.

The work monetable of the Europe is very strong. All the ten flowers and upons are of African cast there are ciercus y crees based with iron the planking so-ceing one couple and etc is through fastered with

topgallant forecastle for the secondardity of A toppalled forecastle for the accommodation of one crew, has been edded, and a line of houses could be from it to the main batchway, since she was learned and yet she has good dock from for working seip. From the toppallant forecastle to the edood dock the men cast law fore and at without descending into the wallt. Her saloon has been calleded and beautified. wait. Her salcon has been energed and beautined, and all her accommodations improved so that she is now one of the most perfect as well as one of the most reant ful steamers belonging to the Canard line; and what adds to ter efficiency, her commander is, in the trust sease of the phrase. "Every inch a sail who a sentleman." Her motive power is as perfect as a obtain meter, and as season thy as her hall. The officer meter, and as season thy as her hall. The officer meter, and as season thy as her hall. cers, engineers and crew are men of tried shirty in their various departments, and her system of discipline is as me feet as that of a ship-of-war. [Boston Arias.

PUBLIC MEETINGS

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THERSDAY, April 9 -Ald. JOHN CLANCY, Presidentthe chair.
The Broadway Radroad -Ald. Blunt offered a camble and resolution in relation to a bill in the Assauthotze adouble track Railroad in Swenth awenue, it yet dotter streets, declaring the same nuncessary, people living on the said route are wholly opposed.

source.

Resileed, That this Common Council most expessive facts against the said project, and is opposed to the president against the said project, and is opposed to the president against the said project, and is opposed to the president against the said project, and is opposed to the president against the said project, and is opposed to the president against the said project, and is opposed to the president against the said project, and is opposed to the president against the said project. wonstrate sames the said project, and is opposed to the proofery its worth tends to obstruct the streets avenue highways of the city by laying rail tracks therein." This sidented.

The Pay of Members .- The Committee on Sa aries The Fray of elements.—The Committee on Sastries and Office of the Sourd reported assists a connectment with the Connectment in the resolution to intrase the pay of members of the Commen Georgia from \$1 to \$4 per day. Aid, Wilson opposed the report, he hoped the Sourd would increase the pay, independent of public opinion; public consists old not seen for public opinion. Aid Tucker Fullers, Jackson and Banta opposed the increase of pay proced, and supported the report to non-cueur, which was adopted, Aid. Wilson only voting in the results.

the increase was aderest, Aid. Wisson only voting in the regestive.

The prorosed City Hall.—The Special Committee on the Mayor's Message reported in favor of building a new City Hall, and to examine and decide on plans. The paper was laid on the table and ordered printed.

The Battery Contract.—A communication was received from the Counsel to the Corporation in answer to a resolution as to whether the contract for the chiargement of the Battery was legal or not. The Counsel says that said contract, according to the ruling of the Supreme Court, was diezel, the resolution of the Board of Assistants having been connected in by the A dermen in a different wear. He says, further, that the proposals for the work were illegally made. The contract and been recognized, however, by subsequent Common Councils in the appropriation of moneys, &c., but the neglect to complete the work would strow the contract back into the hands of the Coursel says. "I am of opinion that it is not only the right but "the duty of the Common Council it self to take groups and convergetic necessers to exmelte the work, and that they used "the power to direct the Street Commissioner to advertise for "proposals, and to enter into a new contract for the work." This was laid on the table and ordered printed.

Street Channing.—A communication was received.

his was laid on the table and ordered priate.
Street Chaning. - A communicatio

with the work. This was referred to the Committee on Cleaning Streets.

Apparatment.—Nomination from Wilson Sans'l, Receiver of Taxon, amedicting Correlius S. Schermentorn First Clerk in his department. Confirmed.

Valentine a Manual.—A resolution came from the Conneilla on appropriating \$1,700-the usual sum—to Mr. Valentine, a remuteration for compiling the Manual of the Corperation. It was moved that as this was by no means a connensation for the labor of preparing that work, and in consideration of the compiler having been to additional expense and labor in setting up this aumber, the sum be made \$41,500. This was carried unanimously.

Remonstrances.—A remonstrance was presented by the Alderman of the Secreth, signed by the Mayor and some members of the Common Courchi, against the "Harbor Commission bil," and other city bills, now before the Louisiature. This is a volunious of course.

Ald TUCKBE The Board adjourned to Monday.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Thursbar, April 9.—The Mayor is the cheir.

Bills ordered paid.—The bill of Solom at Kipp—
\$1,120-83, for supplies, greeries, challed the Elérique street Jail during the quarter anding

March 31, 1857.

Bill of J-hn J Bloomfield, \$618 50 for broks for the County Clerk's Office.

Bill of \$49 90 advertising.

Referres—Bill of Lewis Blood. \$896, for brokes fur-

Referred—Bitl of Levis Blood \$390, for holds fur-pi-bed the effice of the City Judge Of James C Wil-let, Sheriff—\$2,468 15, for the quarter cuding Much 31, Bills of the Coroners for the quarter cading March

The Board adjourned to Monday.

CITY ITEMS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATER .- The new piece by Mr. Charles Gayler, which was announced for last night, was postpound, on account of the hears mess of Miss Keene.

EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICAN ELECTION -- The Eighth Ward Republican Association held its annual election last evening at No. 185 Spring street. The following gentlemen were elected by majorities ranging from 40 to 45: President, William Stevens; Vice-Presidents, A. H. Stoutenburgh, Morris De Camp, Wm Moneypenny, Jas. McKay, Chas. Thomps m. John W. Meade, Wm. E. Smith, Jacob Born: Secretaries. John J. Shaw, William R Edie: Tresenter. John J. Sillecck.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, Eastern New-York, held its quarterly session in this city on Wednesday afternoon and evening. The reports of G. W. P. Wm. H. Armstrong and G. S. Thos. Edgerly were exceedingly encouraging. A very successful revival of the Order has been going on through the past quarter, and is likely to attach most important results. There was a large attendance of representatives, and returns were received from a much greater number of Divisions than in the previous quarter. A resolution reaffirming the position taken at the last session, in favor of prohibition and decicody against license, was passed manniscenty—se were also resolutions complimentary to Peter Saudair, erq., and appointing a Committee to prepare a letter to the Grand Division of England, to be transmitted through P. M. W. A. Neal Dow. The next quarterly session will be held on the Sta of July at Sag Herber.

By a correspondence a tvertised in to-day's paper, it will be seen that a new steamboat wheel, which has been for some days past in use on the stasmbost Frank, of this city, is certified by the captain to have increased the speed of that vessel by three miles per hour. The late engineer of said boat indorses the statement. Steamship and steamboat men will judge for themselves of the value of this invention by watch ing its operation on the boat, which is at pier No. 7 East River, from 10 to 12, each day.

NEW DEFENSES FOR OUR HARBOR.-The appropriation made by the late Congress on the last day of the sersion with which to commence three important new fortifications in the vicinity of New-York will soon be put to use, the plans being already under consideration for this object. One of the forts will be located at Wilkins's Point, opposite Fort Schuyler, up the Sound, and is designed to furnish a base for land operations on Long Island, in the event of a war, as well as to command the approaches from the East River. Its estimated cost is \$850,000, and \$150,000 has been appropriated to begin with. A second of the forts will be located on the site of Fort Tompkins, at the Narrows, which ground was purchased of the State of New-York by the United States Government in 1847, and will probably cost over half a million; \$150,000 to likewise

expertished for is commercement. The most importsat of the three new works is that to be constructed on Sendy Heck, to prevent the corrance of a boatde float into the lower bay. This fortification is ee imsted to cost \$1,500,760, and \$250,000 is the amount already appropriates; it will be a form idable affair. This action by C agrees is chiefly based on the recommendation of Gen Totter, wto reported on the surject to the Ww Department something over a year ago. When these referres are compoled, the City of New-York will be cae of the most thoroughly defended seaports in the Beside the amount for new forts, about \$2:0.100 was also appropriated for the repairs and completion of other for fications in and about the narbor.

STATES ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY -The R-v. Heavy Ward Beecher is expected to deliver a l-cture bef re the Staten Island Historical Society on the evening of the 13th inst. The autient chosen for the occesion is " The Christina Common wealth "

CRUEL ABANDONNENT .- Policeman Dumphy of the Twenty-first Ward, while on duty on Wednesday night, beard the screams of a child proceeding from the callar of No. 187 East Thirty-fifth street, and on enteriog the piece found an infant five months old wnich had been deserted and left to perish in the cold cellar. He made inquiries of per-ons living in the bouse in regard to the child but all professed ignorance as to where it belonged. The officer then sent it to the Alms-House

The Board of Aldermen last evening adopted a report, 20 to 1, against the measure of the Councilmen te increase the pay of members from \$1 to \$3 per meeting. A communication was received from the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps in relation to a reet cleaning. An opinion was received from the Compsel to the Corporation to the eff-ct that the Batery or argement contract is illegal. Remonstrances were adopted against the Broadway Railroad bill and other bills before the Legislature.

A Hungarian, who speaks the German, English, French Latin and Greek languages, as well as bis native tongue, has been in this city six weeks, and is in a state of woful destitation. He is auxious to earch bread for his wife and boy as teacher, writer, sierk, porter, or in any honest way. Inquire of Maj. Damiter. No. 81 Worth street.

IN A SHAMEFUL CONDITION .- Loud complaints are being daily made against the condition of the crosswalk between the south-west corner of the Bible House (Fourth avenue) and St. Mark's place; and, as if to make the matter worse, the gas-lamp located about midway, is frequently neglected, especially on stormy nights, when it is most needed by ped-strians, who may in such cases think themselves tucky if they escape wi hout sprained ankles or broken limbs.

SUPPEN DEATH-"I LOVE RUM."-An inquest was held yesterday at the Taird Ward Police Station upon the body of George B. Smith, a young man, who a few bours before, fell dead in the street. The decessed had for some years been an invererate druker, and rum finally brought him to his grave. He belonged to a respectable family in Massachuset's, but owing to an unfortunate love aff ir, was compelled to eave his native village. He came to this city soon offer, and, for months, did nothing but loiter about a rum greecety in the Third Ward. On his right arm he had tattoord his name and a figure of two hearts pierced by a dart. On his left arm, the words, " I love Rum," in large letters, were tattooed. He died of epilepsy, produced by intemperance, and a verdict to that effect was rendered by the Jury.

A ROYAL Dog -Gen. Hall, while yesterday morning passing Traity Church, was nearly knocked down large Newfoundland dog springing upon bim from behind. The animal went as far as the chain would allow, as it was fastened to the iron railing. The dog was "Leo," the faithful watchman of Hail's Piano-Forte manufactory, from which he was stolen a few nights ago. The dog-me chant, an Irishman, declared that he "brot up the baste." The General, however, soon convirced bim of his mistake, and the faithful 'ellow gladly followed his owner home. He is a magnificent specimen of his breed, and deserves his royal

BLOODY STABBING AFFRAY AT THE MERCHANTS HOTEL -On Thursday morning, about 9 o'clock, an aftray occurred at the Merchants' Hotel, Courtlandt street, which came near resulting fatally to one of the parties mplicated. It appears that James H. Chesse, a salesman in the employ of Meeers. Wm. G. Lane & Co., No. 194 Brondway, and Robert H. Little, encaged in the stere of Messie. William R. Brewster & Co., No. 34 Dey street, met by accident at the Merchants' Hoiel, where they had a few angry words, growing out of punish Little for some real or imaginary wrong, knocked him from a chair to the floor, where, after a brief scoille, both regained their feet. Little then pulled a knife from his pocket, pursued his a-sailant into the dising-room, and coming up to him, stabbed him twice to the side and once in the cheek, inflicting severe and dangerous wounds.

The wound in Chesse's face is of a very serious character, the knife having penetrated into his mouth. In all probability the injured man will be disfigured for life. Officers Kleider and Sallivan of the First Ward were called in and arrested Little, whom they tock to the Tombs to await an examination before Justice Osborn. Chesse was conveyed to a private room in the hotel, and a physician called to attend him. Mr. G. D. Kussell, a patron of the hotel, witnessed the affray, and thinks Chesse to be the aggressor. It is said that both Little and Chesse are solicitors or drummers, a cases of people who visit New-York hotele to form the acquaintance of country merchants with the view of selling them goods, and to keep an eve upon their old friends from the interior whom they have previously had in tow while in the city, to prevent their wandering in by and forbidden paths to make purchases.

Cut his Tanoar .- John Ready, residing at No. 32 Cherry street, made an attempt yesterday to put an end to his existence by cutting his throat with a report. It appears that he was in the habit of drinking and quarreling with his wife, and yesterday morning they had a dispute. In the course of the day his wife went to Brookiyn to see some friends, and while she was away he went into the water-closet in the yard and made a gash in his throat, which caused the blood to flow profusely. Half an hour afterward he was discovered I; ing in the yard insensible, and was taken to the Hospital in charge of an officer.

A HUMAN SKELLTON FOUND -Sergeant Gilman of the Seventeenth Ward found a bu nan skeleton in Thurtcenth street, pasr Third avenue, the remains, as is alleged, having been stolen from the Medicai College in that vicinity. Coroner Perry was notified, and held an inquest on the remains of humanity, which there appears to have been no doubt were purblined from the College.

THE LATE POISONING CASE.-Karl Seidel, the young German who took arsenic and was afterward found seleep with his brother in the new building on the corner of Great Jones street and Broadway, died in the Fifteenth Ward Pelice Station-House, about 4 o'clock on Thursday morning. Several German gentlemen have interested themselves in behalf of the brother of decased, and propose to procure empleyment for him. Coroner Perry was notified, and will hold an irquest.

ALLEGED ROBBERY-HIGH-HANDED AFFAIR .-John Stephens and George M. Johnson, colored, and Ann Johnson, a white woman, were arrested by Officer Dougherty of the Lower Police Court charged with committing an assault and outrageous robbery upon Charies Driscail, a gentleman of color, residing at No. 136 Futton street, Brocklyn. The latter makes affidavit that he called to see Johnson, who keeps a beard-

ing-beare in James street, with whom he had some besinces. While there he met Stephens, who claimed to have a demand upon him. Discall pulled out his probbed it from his hand and threw it on the floor. quabbie then exeued between Stephens and the wemen Johrson to see who should have the money. Stephezs succeeded. They then committed a violent es-sant upon Driscall and forcibly stripped him of his coat west and cravat. In the pocket of the coat was \$40 in morey. Weile all this was going on Johnson the proprietor of the bouse, was a mure observer of the cutr-ge, which implicates him as one of the principals. All the defendants were held for examination by Alderman Clarcy, acting magistrate.

REAL ESTATE.-The following sales were made

REAL ESTATE — 100 1000 ting sales were by steered as by A J Bleeceber & Co.:

I lot on west side of 9d av. Seft Sen N. of 88th-st., 26.8285-\$2.00

I lot on W. side of 10th av., 26ft. Sen S. of 35th-st., 26.82100 | 1.856

I let on N. E. corner of 11th av. and 42d st. 25.5273 | 2.26

I lot adjut the above, fronting on the av., 25x78.6 | 1.556

I let on S. E. corner of Broadway and 62d st., 25x133 | 2.166

I lot a Sejt bing on Broadway, some size, each | 2.156

I lot S. F. corner of the av. and 82d st., 25x8100, and 3

adds living fronting on the av. each | 366 liet S. F. extract of thear, and S2d-st. 25.62.100, and 3 adjusting fracting on thear, each.
Store on N. eide of S2d-st., near 1thear, 25g100.5, each.
6 lars on S. side of 57th-st., near 1thear, 25g100.5, each.
4 lots on S. side of 7th-st., E. of 1thear, 25g100.5, each.
3 lets on N. side of 1th-st., near 5th-ar, 25g100.5, each.
1 gene lot adjoining, ster I and 35g100.
1 let on S. side of 1th hat, near 5th-ar, 25g100.
1 let on S. side of 1th hat, near 5th-ar, 25g100.
1 let of S. side of 1th-ar, near 5th-ar, 25g100.
1 let of cytoling.
1 let of cytoling. Also, tle fellowing by E. H. Ludlow & Co.:

TO THE CITIZENS OF NEW YORK.

London Cordini Gir.

Mudicated Schrape.

London Club House Ctn.

Schiedam Schna

The fellewing by A. H. Muller, in Brooklyn:

London Club House Cin.

London Club House Cin.

Cavier to the Public.

After several years' experimenting in the manufactory of Gin.
I fortunately succeeded, in the year list, in making a discovery in its manufactore, by which it was deprived of its sards and infamentory properties, and rendered perfectly pure.

My manufactory is at Schledam, Holland. After several months' reflection what title to give to it. I introduced it to the American public under the title of "Wolfris Schledam is the name of the piece in Helbard where the Gin is manufactured, "aromatis" derives the lange from the Italian justices berry with which it is descreted, and the word "Schnapps" is the Garman for drink—cogne eram—Wolfe's Schledam aromatic drink. No conner had my Schnapps been introduced to the American public, and resolved, with approbation, than the liquer mixers of New-Tork, Bostom and Philadelphia started in pursuit, with their mixed and point access a suffunder various names—Schledam Gin. Schledams with approbation than the liquer interests. However, the second of the Schnapps, &c.; and in several instances my holes have been so perfectly initizated, with only the addition of a few letters, to plead a technical sevidance of the law, and so carefully prepayed as to impose on cardening probasers. I understand a large quantity has been part to the probate of the Suthers and Wostom Scates on account of the chaptess of the arrise. A metalous for the probation who participate indirectly in the fraud by schling the second of the proposition.

I hope every respectable citizen who values the health of the commonty is which he lives will aid me in ferresting out and

ned the imposition.

I hope every respectable citizen who values the health of the semimonity is which he lives will aid me in ferreting out and uposing the unnerupalious merchant, who, for the sake of a few sents, will put into jeopardy the lives of the community in which he lives. Such men should be nailed to the pillery of popular exercision.

Sole Importer, Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Heaver-st., Now-York.

[Advertisement.] GRINDLE'S

GRINDLE'S

Ancient and Celebrated

JAPANSSELISE LIVE FILLS

Furge the system thoroughly of all corrupt homors, penebrate and purify the vital fluids, and the corrupt secretions are replaced with rich healthy blood. Parts that were even decaying with dies are are restored to a healthy, vigorous action, and discase enacticated as if by maste, leaving the system in a robust condition, and less precisposed to contract diesase again, for whatever hind. In fact, they are NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and must, in a short time, be the coly pills used. They are pleasant rotale, and sever disagree with the most delicate shiftle. For each by Baners & Fark, and C. H. Rikko, Broadway, New-York and by respectable druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the Utited States, Canadas, Mexico, South America, &c., \$2.2 Cents a bay, or five boxes for \$L.

Principal Depot, Ne. 54 White-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PROTOGRAPHS! DAOUBRAROTYPES! J. Gunney challenges the photographic world to produce intures in the above styles equal to those made at his Photo-raphic Paisse of Art, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advortisement.] FOUR CENTS .- Is man a fighting animal? The question settled in this week's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Bay it.

[Advertisement.] COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE, or the laws of Phrerôlogy and Physiology, as applicable to the choice and treatment of Life Companions, will be the subject of Mr. FOWLER'S Lecture This EVENING, corner Fulton and Orange

te., Brooklyn. Admission one shilling. FREDRICKS'S TEMPLE OF ART.

HALLOTYPES, PHOTOGRAPHS, DAGUERREOTYPES, AMBROTYPES. No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel

Advertisement.]
HOLMES'S PHOTOGRAPHIC OBSERVATORY.—
61 and 63 Portraits in natural colors, Views of the City, and
Flotures of Nisagara Falls, for sale at No. 200 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROCES
SAFES. Nos. 135, 137 and 169 Water-st., and No. 5 Murray-st.,

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

AMENDMENT TO THE CITT CHARTER -A bill is now before the Legislature amending the City Charter so as to reduce the number of Aldermen from 36 to 18, helf the present number, and one for each Ward, instead of two. The time of holding the election is changed from the Fall to the Spring with the view of taking local affairs out of politics. The terms of city officials whose terms expire next Fall are to be extended till Spring. The first election for all officers except Controller, Auditor, Treasurer, Mayor, Street Commissioners. Commissioners of Repairs and Supplies, and Collector of Taxes and Assessments, who are to continue until the term for which they were elected expires, with the addition of four months (during the interim from Fall to Spring), shall be held on the first Tuesday in April, 1858. The official term is to commence on the first Monday in May following the election. The term of Corporation Counselor is extended to two years. The Mayor is to be elected every two years as at present, and the Chief of Police every three years. The act also empowers the Board of Education to establish a Normal School. elected expires, with the addition of four months (dur-

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Arrangements have been made by the Brooklyn Horticultural Society to hold an embition on the lith, leth and 17th of this month. The exhibition will be one of unusual splendor.

THE COURTS—The case of Bernard Shoridan gainst Edward Jickson and T. B. Berger, which was tried without a jury, was submitted to the Court yesterday, after arment of curse! The action is brought for the possession of ertain lands in the Seventh Ward, which were bought at tax ale by the plaintiff The time for redemption (two years) aving expired, possession was claimed, but defendants refused or rin quish their rights, alleging that tae alle was informal indillegal, to specifications having been made in the adversement. Decision is reserved.

Assaulting a Constable — John Myers and wife were pesterday out victed before Justice Voorhies on the charge f as auting Constable Ladley while serving a process. The man threatened the officer with violence and the woman gave bin a "ducking" with a pail of water. The accused were fined a 5 each

BURGLARIES.—The bouse of J. Hendercheit, No. 44 Patton at., was broken into on Wednesday afternoon and tobbed of \$20 cash and \$20 worth of jewelry, with which the

The bouse No. 95 Ful'on avenue was similarly entered the same attention, and robbed of female appared worth \$50, and other stitutes of considerable value. The occupants beard the robbers and called in two officers, but the follows entered the robbers and called in two officers, but the follows entered the robbers and called in two officers, but the follows entered in making their escape, notwithstanding, with all the

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

HOBOKEN CITY REFORM TICKET.—A party styled the Reform Party has been formed in Hobokes, composed of men of all parties, to oppose the Administra-

posed of men of all parties, to oppose the Administration party in the ensuing Charter Electica. The candidates of this party for city officers are as follows:

Mayor—Frankin B. Carpenter, Republican.
City Cloth—Herman M. Brandis, Demecrat.
Superintendent of Schools—George W. Morton, Democrat.
Treasurer B. M. Hureman, Republican.
Treasurer J. M. Hureman, Republican.
Codector Andrew Mount, Republican.
Codector of Arrent—George Hull, White.
Convent of the Poor—James Duria, Dymacrat.
The Americans and Old Line Whigs are circusty